FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER

VOL. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 7, 1838. [No. 1]

PUBLISHED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$3 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 50 during the year of subscription; or $4 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Molasses, Coffee, &c.

Received, 25 hhds. Molasses, new Crop,
60 bags Cuba Coffee,
25 casks Cheese.

For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Nov. 30, 1838. 78tf

Morus Multicaulis,

Subscriber can supply persons desirous of engaging in the cultivation of Silk, (by far the most profitable culture that can be attempted in this country) with a few thousand thrifty Chinese Mulberry Trees, if applied for before the last of February, at the rate of $15 per hundred—about half the price asked for them abroad.

The superiority of the Chinese to the other varieties of the Mulberry, consists in its being the best food for the Silk Worm—its ease of cultivation—its speedy growth in poor land, and the facility with which the leaves may be collected.—A child of ten or twelve years old, can gather more leaves of the Chinese in a day, than two grown persons can from the common Mulberry of the same time.

Full directions in the method of cultivation will be given to those who may wish them

BENJ'N ROBINSON,
Fayetteville, Jan. 30, 1838. 78 3t.

For Sale.

THROSSLE FRAMES with 132 Spindles each, for spinning Warp, with all the other preparation, such as Cards, Drawing Frames, Speeders, Picker, Cans, &c. ready for use. This Machinery is all new and of first rate, being made by Goodwin Clark & Co., Paterson, New Jersey. I would sell the whole at cost, and if required, I would give a credit one and two years, with six per cent. interest, the debt being sufficiently secured

H. HUMPHREYS.
Fayetteville, January 23, 1838. 78 3w

My object in selling is to make room for a Mill having 1600 Spindles running without

Mother's Request,

Received, and for sale by E J Hale. This popular little work, by a gentleman of this place, has nearly passed through its first Edition, and before it has been published but two months

GEORGIA INSURANCE and Trust Company, At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,
Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stock, and the balance in a course of payment, in quarterly instalments.

By the act of Incorporation, the property of each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months after, which makes the actual responsibility of the institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be taken away, or his advantage shall not be taken of any mere matter of form."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices. Policies taken by Agents, losses will be paid, and the premiums are received

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Hale,	Artemas Gould,
Sibley,	John M. Adams,
Kneeland,	William H. Morgan.
Neff, Jun.	Elisha Manton,
Johnston,	William P. Rathbone.
W. St. John,	Benjamin H. Warren,
Noise,	James P. Stuart,
Lowdre,	Samuel H. Peck.
J. Miller,	George Parrott,
Padelford,	Francis M. Robertson.

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.

Agents.

New York City, Henry Thomas, 48 Pine street
Boston, John G. Proud & Co.
Fayetteville, N. C., Starke & Pearce.
Charleston, S. C., John C. Holcombe.
Columbia, S. C., George Parrott.
Philadelphia, P. Padelford, Fay & Co.
Baltimore, P. R. Yonge & Sons.
Louisville, Iverson L. Harris.
Hartford, Charles Day.
Albany, Arthur B Davis.
Montgomery, Ala., Seth P. Storrs.
Newburyport, Mery, do., Stickney & Wilson.
Salem, do., Field & Morgan.
Lowell, do., Fielding Bradford.
Savannah, Florida, Robert J. Hackley.
Mobile, Nicola, J. Day & Co.
New Orleans, Francis Ganahl.
October 1, 1837. 78tf.

EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS.

THOMAS J. BARROW,

IMPORTER,
No. 35, *Nassau Street*,
NEW YORK,

HAS for sale a COMPLETE ASSORTMENT in the above line, comprising many new and splendid patterns—repacked to order for country, or in the original package. Orders by mail will receive every attention.
New York, Jan. 9, 1838. 78-11w

Sheriff's Sale for Taxes.

Will be sold, at the Court House in Smithville, Brunswick County, on the first Monday in March next, the following pieces or parcels of land, to pay the Taxes due thereon for the year 1836, and cost of advertising, &c. viz:

640 acres on Waccamaw River, belonging to the heirs of Patrick Henry.
640 acres on Waccamaw River, belonging to the heirs of Thomas Sessions

WM. HANKINS, Sheriff
January 20, 1838. 78-2w

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING.
Executed expeditiously executed at this Office.

HATS! HATS!

THE Subscriber is now receiving, at the North East corner of Market Square, a *Splendid supply* of **HATS** and **CAPS**, which will make his assortment the most complete ever offered in this market, comprising gentlemen's superfine fashionable

Black and drab beaver,
Do broad brim, do.
Do broad and narrow brim plain Russia,
Fine fashionable and broad brim Castors,
Youths' do do do do
Military do
Rorams, a great variety,
Smooth Raccoon,
Otter, Mink, and Musk-rat drab,
Lamb's wool, do
Gentlemen's superfine, fur sealed CAPS.

☞He also continues to manufacture all kinds of Hats to order.

DAVID GEE.
December 20, 1837. 77tf.

NEW BOOKS.

LOCKHART'S Life of Walter Scott; 5th vol. of Pickwick; Book of the United States; Lamb's Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Sultan; Pretension; Duke of Monmouth; Vandelieur; Embassy; Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Home I live in; Never Despair; American Almanac; Recollections of a Southern Matron: The Love Token; Dick's Works, complete; Jenkins on the Atonement; Hopkins on the Romish Church; The Contrast; The Christian Father at Home; Memoirs of Aaron Burr, complete. Together with a variety of School Books, just received by

E. J. HALE.
January 24.

STAGES,

For Salisbury and Morganton.

THE Stages from Fayetteville, for Salisbury, are now in operation. They leave Fayetteville on the mornings of Monday and Friday, at Five o'clock, and arrive at Salisbury on the evenings of the next days, to tea. Returning, they leave Salisbury on the same mornings at 4 o'clock, and arrive at Fayetteville on the evenings of the next days. Passengers rest nine hours at night, at Allen's, in Moore County. Fare $8 50. These Stages connect with my line from Salisbury to Morganton This route affords great facilities for merchants in the interior, to visit Fayetteville for the purchase of their Goods, exchange of moneys, purchase of Drafts, &c. &c., as it is the cheapest, most expeditious, and most direct route between the two places At Fayetteville Stage lines leave every day for the North and South.

A. CARMICHAEL, Proprietor,
J. BROWN, (Lafayette Hotel) Agent, Fayetteville.
A. C. CURRY, Agent, Carthage,
T. HAGUE, Agent, Salisbury,
T. M. YOUNG, Agent, Statesville,
R. C. PEARSON, Agent, Morganton.
January 24, 1838. 76-3m.

The N. C. Journal, Raleigh Star, Salisbury Carolinian, and the Watchman, will insert the above three months, and forward their accounts to the subscriber at Wilkesborough J. C.

Mill Saws and Sheet Steel.

THE Subscriber is daily expecting an invoice of thick MILL SAWS, from the manufactory of James Wood & Son, Philadelphia, which Saws have the preference by Wilmington Steam Saw Mills, and were selected by the Subscriber in Philadelphia —Also,

SHEET STEEL,

A very superior article for Cotton Gin Saws, and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of the above.

JAMES MARTINE.
November 29, 1837. 69ew3m.

IMPORTED FLATTERER,

(*Winner of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes at New Market, (England,) first October meeting of* 1834.)

THIS splendid English Race-horse (the property of Capt. J. A. J. Bradford, U. S. A.) will make his first season in America, under the direction of the undersigned, at the Hon. Judge Strange's Myrtle Hill estate, three miles north of Fayetteville, on the old Raleigh road, and be let to Mares at $50 the season, $75 to insure, and Fifty Cents to the Groom—the money to be paid or secured to be paid, before the Mares are taken away.

The season will commence on the 15th February, and end on the 15th July. Extensive Clover and Grass Pastures provided for Mares, and separate lots for such as may have young foals, and mares well fed at thirty cents per day. Every care will be taken to guard against accidents, but the undersigned cannot be responsible for any that may occur, nor for escapes. Coloured servants sent with mares, boarded gratis.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley (son of Orville and the famous mare Eleanour) and is, therefore, half brother of the celebrated imported *Leviathan*, of Tennessee, and of imp. Margrave, winner of the Doncaster St. Leger in 1832; his dam Clare, bred by Lord Egremont in 1834, was got by Marmion, grandam Harpalice, by Guhanna, g. grandam Amazon by Driver—Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker—Everlasting by *Eclipse*.

Muley, the sire of Flatterer, was the best bred son of Orville, the winner of the St. Leger, and a most capital Stallion, having covered at as high as £52. Orville is the sire of Emilius, now covering at 50 sovs., and grand sire of imported Priam, covering in this country at $150, Plenipo, covering at 25 sovs., (all three winners of the Derby,) imported Sarpedon, Oxygen, winner of the Oaks, imported Tranby, imported Merman, &c. Muley is also the sire of Vespa, winner of the Oaks, of Muley Moloch, imported Leviathan, imported Margrave, &c. Muley is out of Eleanour, the best mare of her day, having won both the Derby and the Oaks. Eleanour (by Whisker, that famous getter of the stout sort,) is the grandam of imported Luzborough, whose get in this country, ran last year with so much distinction, and is sister to Gohanna, Priam's dam.

Clare, Flatterer's dam, was out of Harpalice by Catton, the best four mile horse of his day, and as a stallion, *equal to any of any age*.

Flatterer, like his sire Muley, who was said to be the largest boned, thorough bred in the Kingdom, and to be equal to 20 stone, (280 lbs.) for horse of the largest size, full sixteen hands high, of immense power, large bone, great substance, good action, long stride, sound constitution, and excellent temper. His colour is a fine brown, without white. It will be seen that his pedigree runs back to the famous old English Eclipse in an extremely short, and as rich a line as could be desired.

HISTORY AND PERFORMANCES.

Flatterer was bred by Mr Nowell, in 1831, and run in England, by Sir Mark Wood. He was imported by Mr. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, N. York, by whom he was placed in the stable of Robert L. Stevens, Esq., near the Union Course, Long Island, who trained and run him in this country.—His performances, both in England and in this country, are creditable to his noble stock. His first appearance in England was in his three year old form, (in 1834) for the renewal of the two thousand guinea stakes, at New Market, when he ran a capital second to *Glencoe*, who has been imported into this country at a high figure. The following is the record:

"NEW MARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING.
Tuesday, April 29, 1834.

Renewal of the 2000 Guinea Stakes, a subscription of 100 sovs. each, half forfeit. For three year old colts 8st. 7lbs, (119lb.) and fillies 8st 4lb. (116 lb.) R. M. 28 subs.

Lord Jersey's ch. c. Glencoe,	Robinson,	1
Sir M. Wood's br. c. Flatterer, by Muley,		2
Mr. Yates' ch. c. Bentley,		3

Mr. Mills' b. c. brother to Kate; Lord Orford's b. c. Paris, by Waterloo out of Posthuma; Lord Lowther's b. c. by Reveller, out of Tricitrac; and Mr. Gully's Viator, also started but were not placed."

On the 29th of May following, he started for the Derby at Epsom, won by Plenipo, and was not placed. 123 subs 22 started, three placed.

At the New Market, First October Meeting, he *won* the Grand Duke Michael Stakes.

"NEW MARKET, FIRST OCTOBER MEETING.

Grand Duke Michael Stakes of 50 sovs. each. For 3 yr old, 8st 7lb. (119lb) and fillies 8st. 3lb. (116lb.) A. F. Twenty-six subs.

Sir Mark Wood's br. c. Flatterer, by Muley,	1	
Mr. Yates's ch. c. Bentley,	2	
Duke of Grafton's ch. c. Olympic, by Reveller,	3	
Lord Orford's b. c. Paris, by Waterloo,	4	
Mr.——'s Dick,	5	

Flatterer was now purchased for Mr. Wadsworth and shipped for America. After an unusually long passage, *during which he never laid down!* he was landed at New York the latter part of July, 1835, was put in training without the possibility of preparation, but, notwithstanding, ran two very creditable races, one of which, mile heats, he won, beating two Eclipse colts and a filly by the same horse. In the following Spring, he was beaten by Mingo, three mile heats, running second to him, and beating Cadmus, by Eclipse, Sydney, by Sir Charles, and the Jewess, by Henry, in the first heat, when he was drawn.

Of this race, the New York Spirit of the Times contained the following account: "Cadmus had the pole, Mingo the out side. They got away in a cluster, the Jewess making "a spurt" between the stand and first gate that quite used her up, when Cadmus and *Flatterer* took up the running, Mingo and Sydney lying well up, the first under a hard pull. Finding Cadmus disliked the pace, Willis held him up after the second mile and Mingo headed the field with ease. Flatterer maintained his stride to the end, running a very handsome second to Mingo, who, for a single three miles can pull to the fastest horse in the country, and come home a head. Cadmus could not run in the mud—and his friends did not expect much from him, though he ran 2d the next heat, Flatterer having been withdrawn after a *very creditable performance*. Sanford rode him in tip top style, and *had he carried* 168*lb. would have flung the mud in the face of the best of them*."

Flatterer did not start in the Fall nor succeeding Spring. He was purchased by W L. Corbin, Esq., of Va., and placed in the Stable of J. S. Corbin, Esq., of Fairfield, who furnishes the annexed account of his promise:—"In regard to the promise "Flatterer" gave, while in training by me, of making a good race-horse, I can with sincerity, and, I think, truth, say, that it was decidedly *flattering*. In his mile trial he beat "Whig" (a very fast horse) several lengths, and exhibited very good symptoms at "the finish," of an ability to run a long distance successfully. I witnessed a race on Long Island, last Spring twelve months, between him and several other very sharp nags, two mile heats, in which Flatterer was a good deal over "the foot" of any of them. I considered him then a better horse than he showed for, as he had had but a poor chance to recover from the unusually long and rough voyage across the Atlantic, and the injudicious races he had been made to run the Autumn previous, very recently after his landing. Had his *frog* been sound when he went into training this Fall, he would, *undoubtedly*, have made *distinguishing* and successful races in the campaign. I would as soon breed from Flatterer as any untried Stallion in the country. His blood is as pure as a horse's can be, and his family all run. He runs back very shortly to the English Eclipse, and is a horse of *uncommon* speed himself, and, I think of bottom too. His fine size should recommend him to breeders who may have small or slight mares. His action is *remarkably good* indeed. I have given the Groom the requisite instructions, though from his *good temper* none were needed. His health and appetite are as good as can be. I turned him out during the training on account of diseased frogs, made so from standing in a foul stable at the North. W. L. Corbin says of him, "I am sure he will fulfil the promise expected of him in Carolina."

Mr. White, of Northampton county, who was desirous of procuring Flatterer to stand in that county, says "I feel convinced that Flatterer would be excellent Stock for this section, as we have a large number of Archie, Hal, Tonson, and Luzborough mares. Such material, when built upon by such bone as Flatterer's, would insure good produce. Our Tonson's, Luzborough's and Hal's all lack bone. Flatterer having a good share of size and bone, would have added much to our Stock. Upon the whole I am much pleased with him His rear parts I think first rate, and his countenance, to a man of soul, is daily bread."

In a letter to the owner, dated New York, Sept. 25th, 1837, W. L. Corbin remarks, "Before touching on your proposition, I will remark for your edification and benefit, what fell from the lips of a notable fancyer of the 'blood of noble breeds' this morning. Mr. Boardman, of Alabama, now here, chanced to be at Newmarket, England, when "Flatterer" ran, and says he gave great promise, and stood high in the Sporting circles, as does all his Stock."

Flatterer is yet untried as a Stallion—but as all his Stock in this country have established a high reputation as sure foal-getters, it is expected he will maintain it.

The undersigned repeats the assurance that the strictest and most careful attention will be paid to mares sent to Flatterer, and pledges himself to deliver them in good order and condition when taken away. And he will remark for the information of breeders who may be desirous of obtaining a cross of an noble blood as ever coursed the veins of the horse, that, as advantageous offers have been made for his services in the race-horse region, this will be the only Season he can make here.

MOSES BRANCH.
[illegible]
[illegible] Standard, Raleigh Register, Halifax Advocate and Tarborough Press, will publish the above three months and forward their accounts to this Office.

Garden Seeds.

THE Subscriber has received for sale, a large assortment of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS, of the growth of 1837.

E. J. HALE.
December 19, 1837. tf.

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1837.

Henry W. Stricklin & Co. } *Original Attachment*,
vs. } Levied on several
Robert C. Hattaway. } tracts of Land and one Wagon.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Robert C. Hattaway, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore, *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks successively, for the defendant to be and appear at the next Term of our Superior Court of Law, to be held for Anson County, at the Court House, in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of March next, to replevy, plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied on be condemned to satisfy Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, *Jno A McRae*, Clerk, of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of September, A. D., 1837.

77.] JNO. A. McRAE, C. S. C.

Just Received and for sale by the Subscriber,

DR. SHERWOOD'S Electro-Magnetic Remedies for CHRONIC DISEASES, of the class Hypertrophy, including all the forms of SCROFULA, viz:—

Tubercular Consumption, White Swellings,
Dyspepsia, Scrofulous Sore Eyes,
Chronic Diseases of the Liver,
Of the Heart, Scald Head,
Of the Spleen, King's Evil,
Of the Kidneys, Leucorrhœa, } or Female
Of the Spine, Chlorosis, } Complaints.
Menorrhagia, }

These are but different modifications of the same disease, arising from the same cause, distinguished by the same diagnosis, and curable by the same remedies. Their common cause is an irregular action of the Electro Galvanic forces in the system; they may all be detected by pressure upon the sides of the vetrebœ and glands of the neck, which elicits the Electro-Galvanic Symptoms, and they may be cured by these Electro-Magnetic remedies. The latter are accompanied by a compendious medical treatise, explaining the principles of the discovery upon which they are founded, and stating the manner in which they are to be applied. In this work Dr. Sherwood demonstrates the fact that every part of the human body, together with every particle of animate and inanimate matter, is either in a negative or positive state of electricity; and that every motion, in all matter, whether in the largest masses or in the smallest particles, is produced by the attracting and repelling forces of this universal principle. The morbid action which produces disease of the organs or limbs, he proves to be occasioned by the undue preponderance of one of these forces in the system, and his remedies restore health by subduing this irregular action to an equilibrium. By this means, the very seeds of the disease are eradicated, and a permanent cure effected, even in cases where all hopes of relief from other sources is abandoned. The Electro-Magnetic Remedies are the only preparations applicable to this prevailing class of disease, and they never disappoint the confidence reposed in them. The symptoms of the class of diseases to which they are applicable, can be discovered, under the directions contained in the work which accompanies them, without the aid of a physician, and they can be used with perfect safety and success without dieting or inconvenience, or any further advice than this work affords.

The principles upon which these remedies are prepared, are strictly scientific—and, as such, together with their unequalled success, as curative agents in the diseases mentioned (which annually consign thousands to the grave, and among them many of the loveliest of the human race) have already effected sales to the amount of $1000 per month, for the learned and talented inventor—and among the purchasers, are many of the ablest Northern and Western physicians, for their own practice. Price $10.

J. B. HINTON.
Raleigh, January 17, 1838. 77 3w

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, per Steam Boats Henrietta and Cotton Plant, my ENTIRE STOCK of New, Seasonable Fall and Winter

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

All of which have recently been bought in New York and Philadelphia, on the best possible terms, and will be sold UNUSUALLY LOW, for *Cash*, or on time to *punctual* customers. Call and see.

My Stock consists *in part* of the following, in addition to the old Stock:—

100 Packages DRY GOODS,
150 bags Rio, Cuba, Laguira and Java COFFEE,
25 hhds. St. Croix & Porto Rico Sugar,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Nails and Brads,
40 casks choice and common Wines,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
1000 lbs. Buck and Drop Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's FFF Powder,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 barrels Paint Oil,
25 do Tanners' do,
200 pair Trace Chains,

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, together with every other article which constitutes a *STOCK COMPLETE*;—it is therefore unnecessary to enumerate further.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, October 17, 1837. 63tf

Irish Potatoes.

50 BARRELS Irish POTATOES, for eating,
50 do yellow do do do planting,
For sale by
JAS. G. COOK.
January 17, 1838. 76-2m.

HIDES.

5000 LBS. dry salted HIDES, weighing from 25 to 35 lbs. each, for sale by
CHARLES T. HAIGH.
January 3, 1838. 74tf.

50 Hhds. SUGAR,
150 bags COFFEE,
25 [illegible] Bench RAISINS,
1000 [illegible] Loaf SUGAR, [illegible]
[illegible] for sale by
T. [illegible]

[illegible]
January 11, 1837. W. LEETE.

Wagon for sale.

A Light three horse WAGON, entirely new, and ready for the road, with a bow frame, &c.
C. J. ORRELL.
January 1, 1838. 74tf

JUST RECEIVED,

PER Steamer Henrietta, superior Northern Cider, Do. do. Vinegar.

DAVID SHAW.
Fayetteville, Jan. 23, 1838. 77-3w

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway and nuisance, on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl named Nancy, who is supposed to belong to Spencer P. Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about 30 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE Jailer
Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838. 76tf.

Kelvin Boarding School, FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THIS Institution closed its second session of the present year on the 15th inst.

The first session of the next year will commence on the 1st Monday in February, and end on the 15th July, including the short summer vacation. The second session will commence on the 16th July and close on the 15th December.

The School will be under the same superintendance and instruction as heretofore

It has been determined to receive no *day Scholars* hereafter into this School.—This determination is the result of experience and in accordance with the opinion of many judicious friends. The number of pupils will be limited; it is therefore important that applications for admission be made at as early a day as possible

Terms: Board and Tuition, $80 per session, payable in advance. Music, Drawing, and Painting, by competent instructers, at the usual rates.

Books and Stationary furnished, for the convenience of pupils, at moderate prices.

W H. HARDIN.
Near Pittsborough, Dec. 27. 75-tf.

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MY LIGHT CIGAR.

When quiet and lonely, I sit in my room,
Or wander me forth in the still evening air,
Nought so much beguiles my mind of its gloom,
As the still curling smoke of my light cigar.

When blue-devils trouble, when sad thoughts intrude,
And feelings are sinking down down below par;
Nought else, I am sure, will drive off the mood,
And cheer up my spirits, like my light cigar.

When feelings are rous'd by stern passion or pride,
And tumultuous throbbings my thoughts will upbear,
No influence then will check the full tide,
And cast out the spirit, like my light cigar.

When Cupid's sharp arrows have pierc'd my heart through,
And rais'd a commotion my quiet to mar;
Of things in this world, I'm sure there are few,
Will give consolation, like my light cigar.

When Hope spreads her wings with intent to depart,
And I seem to be left a prey to despair;
A light will oft rise and dawn on my heart,
While I watch the blue smoke of my light cigar.

A companion it is when lonely I seem,
All hail to its spirit which drives away care!
Excited or sad, there's nothing, I ween,
Will sooth or enliven, like my light cigar.

A. B.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Will Mr. HALE insert these excellent hints to young men, in *our welcome weekly visiter*, if it can be done without crowding out more important matter?

JUVENIS.

Fayetteville, Jan. 29, 1838.

EARLY REPUTATION.

It is an old proverb, that he who aims at the sun, to be sure, will not reach it, but his arrow will fly higher than if he aimed at an object on a level with himself. Just so in the formation of character. Set your standard high, and though you may not reach it, you can hardly fail to rise higher than if you aimed at some inferior excellence. Young men are not, in general, conscious of what they are capable of doing. They do not task their faculties, nor improve their power, nor attempt as they ought to rise to superior excellence. They have no high commanding object at which to aim; but often seem to be passing away life without object and without aim. The consequence is, their efforts are feeble, they are not waked up to any thing great or distinguished; and therefore, fail to acquire a character of decided worth.

Intercourse with persons of decided virtue and excellence, is of great importance in the formation of a good character. The influence of example is powerful. We are creatures of imitation, and by a necessary influence, our temper and habits are very much formed on the model of those with whom we familiarly associate. In this view, nothing is of more importance to young men than the choice of their companions. If they select for their associates the intelligent, the virtuous, and the enterprising, great and most happy will be the effects on their own character and habits. With these living, breathing patterns of excellence before them, they can hardly fail to feel a disgust at every thing that is low, unworthy and vicious, and to be inspired with a desire to advance in whatever is praiseworthy and good. It is needless to add, the opposite of all this is the certain consequence of intimacy with persons of bad habits and profligate lives.

Young men are, in general, but little aware how much their reputation is affected in the view of the public, by the company they keep. The character of their associates is soon regarded as their own If they seek the society of the worthy and respectable, it elevates them in the public estimation, as it is an evidence they respect others. On the contrary, intimacy with persons of bad character, always sinks a young man in the eye of the public. While he, perhaps, in intercourse with such persons, thinks but little of the consequences, others are making their remarks: they learn what his taste is; what sort of company he prefers; and predict on no doubtful grounds what will be the issue of his own principles and character. There are young men, and [illegible] have no mean opinion of the [illegible] with whom would be as much as [illegible] is worth.

[illegible] sometimes [illegible] were [illegible] found with [illegible] tion, that if by any [illegible] they could be transposed, they would only [illegible] were examining *the same thing*—*new examples*, *experiment*"—transposed makes "*mine thumbs*"—*Astronomers*, transposed makes *Moon Starers*; and on the same principle we find the new title of "*Sub-Treasurer*" furnishes the letters that make the corresponding title—"*a sure burster.*"—*New York American.*

The Scotch King [illegible] *Harlaw.*—Generally speaking [illegible] *Corrennie-flauge*, and the Irish [illegible] After a mess-dinner [illegible] 21st Royal North British Fusileers, always a gallant and gentlemanly corps of very national character, there had been a good deal of proud reflection upon the noble deeds of the North Britains, in their [illegible] other powers. A lively boy, who [illegible] joined, observed to some of the [illegible] that he had a legend in confirmation [illegible] claim, and narrated it accordingly.

Few of our histories refer to [illegible] sanguinary war that subsisted [illegible] early Scottish king and a king of [illegible] Scottish valor prevailed, [illegible] was brought of the complete [illegible] an expedition against the Cormorant [illegible] The monarch was elated beyond measure, and sending for his principal adviser, Lord Alexander ——, addressed him:

"Weel, Sandy, is there ony other king I can bring to submission the noo?"

"An' it please your majesty, [illegible] but ane king whom you canna vanquish."

"Ane king that I canna vanquish! Ah, who's he, mon?"

"I mean, your majesty, the King [illegible]aven."

"Haven! Haven! whar's that, [illegible]

His Lordship pointed to the sky, and then bowed becomingly to his royal master, who did not quite comprehend what was meant, and feared to betray a geographical ignorance by inquiring more particularly than he had already done."

Nae matter, Sandy, gang and tell the King o'Haven that gin he does na surrender his dominions at once, I'll come and hang him oot of them. And mind, my Lord, you dinna shew yer face before us till you have done our bidding."

This was an embarrassing position for the noble favorite, who knew that expostulation, or even explanation, was too dangerous to be attempted at such a moment. He therefore retired submissively, and consulted a priest. This progenitor of Loyola, consoled him by the assurance that, on an occasion of the kind, it was quite allowable to tranquilise a monarch of weak understanding by putting an artificial construction on certain passages of scripture. Lord Alexander appeared, accordingly, in the royal presence, and was instantly observed by his gracious master.

"Weel, Sandy, what says the king o'Haven?"

"Please your majesty, I have na seen him, but I have conferred with ane o'his accredited ministers, an' he solemnly engages that your majesty may hae his kingdom for asking for."

"Was he sae ceevil?" inquired the monarch, warmed to magnaminity by the assurance; "then een gang yer gait there once more, and tell the King o'Haven that for his ceevility nae a Scotchman shall ever set foot in his kingdom."

Frazer's Magazine.

Quack Medicines.—The advertisement of various quack medicines which are now in vogue are well hit off in the following extract from a puff in a late Cincinnati paper:

"One single pill, worn in each pocket, will instantly give ease and elasticity to the tightest pantaloons. A like quantity will create an appetite in the most delicate stomach, or physic a horse. They will also be found to give a rich flavor to apple dumplings, and a peculiar zest to pickled oysters; they will also thicken soup, reduce corpulent persons, and are excellent bait for mouse traps. One pill dissolved in a bucket of rain water will be found a perfectly water-proof lining for canal embankments; placed in steamboat boilers, they will effectually prevent their bursting, and greatly increase the speed of the boats. As for their medicinal qualities, they are justly entitled to be called '*Medicamentum Gracie Probatum*,' to wit, a remedy approved by grace: for they effectually cool St. Anthony's Fire, and stop St. Vitus's Dance; they purify the pimples in the small pox, and radiate the red gum in teething; they reduce white swellings, and cure the black jaundice, blue devils, yellow scarlet, or any other colored fevers; they cure also the thrush in children, and the pip in hens, the staggers in horses, and the sleepiness in owls. But further enumeration is unnecessary; suffice it to say that this medicine is a combination upon new principles, discovered by the present proprietor's immortal grandmother, and are an exception to all the rules of science, common sense, and experience; so that while they are the most powerful agent in nature, revolutionizing the whole animal economy, and eradicating the most incurable diseases, they are at the same time a perfectly innocent preparation, and may be taken with entire safety by the nursing infant—all powerful, all harmless!"

In the Nick of Time.—The execution of Isaac Dale, which was to have taken place near Nashville on the 16th instant, was suspended by the passage of a law on the same morning by the Legislature, making it the duty of the Governor to commute the punishment in capital cases finally determined by the Supreme Court, to imprisonment for life in the State Penitentiary, whenever the judges of said court shall certify to him that there was, in their opinion, extenuating circumstances attending the case, and that, in their opinion, the punishment of death ought to be commuted. All the necessary preparations were made for the execution of the culprit; the gallows erected, and shroud and coffin made; and not until after 12 o'clock was it known that the merciful arm of the Legislature had been interposed to save him. A large crowd which had collected at the jail were disappointed (agreeably, no doubt,) on the fact being announced.

Memphis Gazette.

A great yield of [illegible] It seems to be a difficult [illegible] Farmers that, with [illegible] acre of ground to [illegible] yield as much as eight [illegible] raised in the common way. [illegible] Chief-Justice [illegible] the past season [illegible] of land [illegible] In this section [illegible] will hardly [illegible] would make [illegible] acre, ploughing and [illegible] be done, they will find [illegible] will attend their exertions.—*Georgia Register.*

A Romantic Joke.—The Society of Arts in London have been handsomely hoaxed. A carriage with but one wheel, and to be used without horses, was advertised to be exhibited in a certain place, and the members of the Society, and the Public in general, were invited to come and examine it. The ardor of their expectation was somewhat dampened when they were shown a *wheelbarrow.*—*N. O. Picayune.*

REPORT

Of the Agent on the Expedition from Wilmington, N. C. to Bassa Cove.

To the Board of Managers of the New York City Colonization Society, and Pennsylvania Colonization Society:

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your directions, I proceeded to Wilmington, North Carolina, where I arrived on the 20th November, and immediately commenced making the necessary arrangements for fitting out an expedition for your colony at Bassa Cove.

Having understood that considerable excitement had prevailed in the community in consequence of the agitations of the abolitionists at the North, I took care to wait upon the public authorities, and other leading persons of the place, and acquaint them fully with the objects of my mission, before making any demonstrations in other quarters. From those gentlemen, I am happy to say, I received the most polite attentions, and every facility was cheerfully afforded for the furtherance of my views.

I convened a meeting of the free colored people, and addressed them at length on the subject of colonization, explaining carefully the difficulties to be encountered, as well as the advantages to be gained, by their removal to Liberia; and finally offered to such as were disposed to comply with your established conditions, an opportunity of joining the expedition for Bassa Cove. At the close of the meeting, a number came forward and signified their desire to be enrolled, at once, as emigrants; others declared their intention to become citizens of the young republic, as soon as they could make the necessary preparations, and all manifested the highest satisfaction with the account given them of the colonies. One of them, a very respectable mechanic, of considerable property and great influence, expressed much regret that he was prevented by a large job of work on hand, from accompanying the present expedition, and declared that he should avail himself of the next opportunity to remove with his family to Bassa Cove. I mention the case of this person particularly, because, on account of his moral worth and enterprise, he would be an excellent leader of another expedition.

As some days elapsed before the arrival of the Barque, which took place on the 27th of November, I employed my time in presenting the claims of the society as an occasion offered. In the frequent opportunities afforded me for familiar conversation on this subject, I had the satisfaction of finding many warm friends to the cause, and acquired much valuable information. Among other interesting cases which were made known to me, was that of a company of twelve people, whose manumission had been conditionally provided for, under the care of Mr. Lane, a planter of wealth and influence in the vicinity of Wilmington. I sought an introduction, and made a visit to him at his plantation. He appeared interested in the objects of colonization, and expressed a desire to send his people to Bassa Cove, but his mother, who had a life interest in them, declined ceding her right, and consequently he was unable to do so. One of the company, however, a young lad of sixteen, over whom he had an entire control, was offered the privilege of going, which he gladly embraced, and received from his master an outfit for the voyage.

Another case of peculiar interest which engaged my attention, was that of a company of forty people under the care of Mr. Bowen, of Brunswick county, a colored man. These people were formerly the slaves of a Mr. Elliston, who, at his death, provided by will for their emancipation, and left a considerable sum of money in the hands of his heir, Mr. Bowen, to be appropriated to removing and settling them in some country where they might enjoy their freedom in undisturbed security.

From the information given me, I made a visit to Elizabeth, (the county town of the late residence of Mr. Ellison,) in order to examine the county records for a copy of the will: but it appeared that the will had unfortunately never been recorded, and no trace of it could be found. In the absence of all legal claim on Bowen, the only alternative was to appeal to his benevolent feelings and sense of justice. This I am happy to say was not made in vain. As soon as he became acquainted with the character of the colony, and the unequalled advantages to be secured to his people by placing them under your patronage, he nobly resolved to give them up. For, he had not failed to comply before with the generous intentions of their former master, through a selfish desire to profit by their continued servitude, but from an honest doubt whether their condition would be improved by a removal to the free states. In Liberia, he saw that freedom would not be to them an unmeaning name, but a real blessing, and he hesitated not to confer it. He promised, also, to appropriate fifteen hundred dollars, as an outfit to them, on the sailing of the vessel.

I spent some time in Bladen and Brunswick counties, and succeeded in collecting a number of highly respectable emigrants: one of these, James Brown, from the peculiar circumstances of the family, deserves particular mention. Brown was the favorite servant of an excellent lady, who had reared him from a child under her personal inspection. The interest which had led her to take special care of his infancy, and to watch with parental diligence over his early education had grown with his maturing years into a firm and confiding attachment, and in her declining years he was her constant attendant, her friend and the staff of her old age.

Under the good influence of his pious mistress, James too, had become a Christian, and in the strict integrity of his character and the faithful discharge of every duty, he illustrated the holy principles of his faith, and obtained the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. But his wife and children were slaves. He had married early in life the slave of a neighboring planter and now when he saw his interesting family growing up about him, his cup of happiness was embittered by the reflection, that the wife of his bosom and children of his care were in bondage, and might at any moment be torn from him, by the will of another, and separated to a returnless distance. He heard of Liberia, and he immediately sought his mistress to intercede for the freedom of his family, and to send them and him to that country. At first the feelings of the good old lady were wounded, and she wept at his supposed ingratitude in wishing to leave her, but when she understood the full scope of his request her generous heart responded to it, and she at once promised to use her influence in effecting the object of his wishes. In a few days she announced to him her complete success in procuring the freedom of his wife and six children. Then having provided amply for their comfort on the voyage, she presented him with four hundred dollars as an outfit, and prepared to bid him a final adieu. But this was a trial almost beyond her strength. The noble determination which had hitherto supported her, at the moment of its consummation gave way, and for a time she [illegible] in a flood of tears. But again the heroine [illegible] woman, and she gave them a parting blessing. [illegible] the [illegible] protector and friend.

A gentleman [illegible] never witnessed [illegible] as the parting [illegible] family with [illegible] protector and friend.

Mr. Louis Sheridan, who is already favorably known to you as the leader, I may say the *father* of this expedition, is, in my opinion, every way worthy of your confidence, and eminently qualified for great usefulness in Africa. For energy of mind, firmness of purpose, and variety of practical knowledge, Sheridan has no superior. He is, emphatically, a self-made man, who has fought his way, through adverse and depressing circumstances, to an eminence seldom, if ever, attained by any of his cast in this country. For years, he has been engaged in an extensive and successful business; and though often wronged by the villainy of others, and the unequal operations of laws, out of large sums of money, he is still worth (after emancipating his slaves, seven in number, who accompany him as his fellow-citizens to Liberia,) fifteen or twenty thousand dollars.

Throughout his native State he is honored and esteemed wherever he is known, and he leaves the country, with the best wishes of all classes of the community.

On my first arrival at Wilmington, Sheridan entered with zeal into the business of the expedition, and contributed by his various exertions and influence materially to lighten my labors. To him is partially due the credit of securing the confidence of Mr. Bowen, and enlisting his people so warmly in this enterprise. And, indeed, it is to his efforts, that I must attribute much of the success of my mission.

It may be asked why such a man, with an ample fortune, influential friends, a well established character, should wish to emigrate. It is, that, because with all his dignity and talents, he cannot in this country enjoy an equality of rights; because with all his refinement and worth, he is here doomed, in the dearest intercourse of life, to degrading associations, and more than all, because he is fired with a nobler desire to elevate the down-trodden millions of his stricken brethren, by giving them a country and a name. These are the motives which led Sheridan and his associates to leave their native land, and surely nobler ones never inspired the breast of man.

The object of my visit to Brunswick and Bladen counties having been fully accomplished, and the emigrants under charge of Sheridan, on their way to the place of embarkation, I found that the near approach of the annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, at Washington, would compel me to leave before the sailing of the vessel. I therefore applied to Governor Owen, who had exhibited, throughout, the liveliest interest in the expedition, to go to Wilmington, and superintend its departure. He kindly consented to do so, and requested that Dr. Thomas H. Wright of that place might be associated with him. That gentleman also, cordially met my wishes, and I had thus the satisfaction of leaving the completion of this important and interesting work in the hands of gentlemen alike distinguished for their private worth and eminent for their public virtues. In this connection allow me to express my grateful sense of the hospitality and various assistance rendered me in the prosecution of my mission. My thanks are particularly due to the gentlemen already named, and to Col. Andres of Bladen county, for his important service in the transactions connected with the people of Mr. Bowen.

The whole number of emigrants enrolled when I left Wilmington was eighty-four. Since my return to this city, I have been advised by Messrs. Owen and Wright, that the Marine sailed on the 23d ultimo. The people were all in good spirits and animated with hopes of the future.

Just before the sailing of the vessel a circumstance occurred which as it illustrates the good feelings with which the expedition was regarded may be mentioned. One of the men was arrested for a debt of thirty dollars after his family were on board. The poor fellow was in great distress as he had no means of liquidating the demand. But as soon as the matter was known to the bystanders the money was promptly contributed and the debt settled.

The happy influence of this expedition will long be felt in North Carolina, and I have no doubt it will prove the precursor of many succeeding ones from that state.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

THOS. BUCHANAN.

Philadelphia, Jan. 2, 1838.

Important Developments.—Examination of the Boston Pets.—The subjoined letter is taken from the Northampton (Mass.) Courier of Wednesday. It is evidently from the pen of one of the Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts, who are now investigating the affairs of the Franklin Bank of Boston, one of the exploded pets. The plot is unravelling:—

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 20.

The Jackson Van Buren party have "sowed the wind," and are now "reaping the whirlwind." The management of the pet banks is in perfect keeping with the political management of the party. Acts of falsehood and perjury and swindling and robbery are fast coming to light. Their worst enemies have never imputed to them motives or conduct so *infamous* and *criminal*, as is proved by their *own confessions* before the investigating Bank Committee, now actively engaged in ferreting out the series of crime perpetrated in these party institutions, which were got up by General Jackson and his adherents to supply the place of the United States Bank. The developement of falsehood and perjury in the examination of the Franklin Bank now before the Legislature, affords a fine comment upon the honesty and "practical christianity" of the party who have dealt so largely in the epithets of "bribery," "bank corruption," "rag barons," "whig lies," and sundry other favorite cant phrases, while loud are their professions of devotion to the good of the dear people, the "democracy of numbers." Alas, that truth will out, that humbugs will explode, and political jugglery come to light! And alas, that the people cannot be cheated forever—that empty, heartless, soulless professions, will not forever go down. But so it is.

But to return to the Franklin Bank, (which by the way, is like most or all of the rotten ones) a Jackson pet substitute for the U. S. Bank. One of its officers has testified *under oath*, before the committee of examination, that FALSE RETURNS of its affairs have from time to time been made, both to the U. States and State governments, and at the same time *sworn to be correct*,—all by the direction of the *directors*, and for two especial good reasons, the one to obtain a part of the spoils, or government deposits—and the other to prevent our Legislature's putting a stop to its proceedings. This is rather a surprising disclosure to those who know little about the leaders of the party. It is supposed by those who have the best means of knowing, that after swallowing the entire stock of the Bank, with all its property and funds of *every description*, there will remain about three hundred thousand dollars of its bills and notes in the hands of the community, a dead loss to the holders!—The Lafayette Bank is supposed to be in a condition somewhat similar, but not so deep. So much for the *Experiment!*

The Commonwealth Bank of Boston.—The developments [illegible] statement of this Bank [illegible] in [illegible] other [illegible] The Louisville Journal [illegible] following [illegible] in illustration of the system it pursued in aiding its partizan favorites.

"A few weeks ago, a judgment was obtained in the Circuit Court of this city, on a joint note for 3,000, payable to the Commonwealth Bank of Boston, and signed by Shadrach Penn, Jr., R. M. Johnson, T. P. Moore, Patrick H. Pope, and Albert G. Hawes. In this case an amusing incident occurred. The case went by default, and when the Sheriff, who is a good Jackson man, had called out the names of the defendants, he archly asked the Judge, in an under tone, whether he should call Martin Van Buren."

Shadrach Penn is the editor of the Louisville Public Advertiser, a Van Buren paper, Richard M. Johnson is the Vice President, T. P. Moore is the late Jackson minister to Colombia, Patrick H. Pope and Albert G. Hawes are ex-members of Congress, rejected by the people. The whole batch, principal and securities, are partizans. The Commonwealth Bank received the government money at Boston. We see how it has been distributed.

The Boston Courier emphatically and positively contradicts the statement of the Globe, "that a majority of the Directors of the Commonwealth Bank were not supporters of the administration."

The Boston Banks.—We are sorry to be obliged to record the failure of another of the Boston Banks. These institutions have extended their business so far, that it is in vain to expect that they can maintain themselves without a curtailment of their discounts.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser of Saturday.

THE BANKS.—In consequence of the troubled state of the times, there was a run made yesterday, on the American Bank, of this city, the effect of which was to render it necessary for it to suspend payment of its bills for the present, and to pause in its operations. From the character of the Bank, however, and its directors, we have no doubt that it will be able, finally, to redeem all its bills, and that the holders will ultimately lose nothing. There was also considerable conversation in regard to one or two other Banks, but their bills were taken yesterday, as usual, at the counters of the Associated Banks.

Correspondence of National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

The money market continues to have the horrors. There is nothing new in it, but that every body has the *blues*.

The Globe attacks my report of the rates of the domestic exchanges, and calls it an imposture! saying the domestic rates in specie are at par, or [illegible]about! If I thought any body was fool [illegible]gh to be fooled with such folly, I could show what a fool he was, by a reply. All that I need to say is, that if any body in New York were to attempt to negotiate a bill of any amount, payable at a distant point, in specie, he would be laughed at as a blockhead. The thing can't be done. If this be the test, there is *no* exchange. The rates are all broken up. They are worse than they were before the old Confederation. That Globe, by the bye, is a marvellous financier!

I see the Globe harps much on paying specie. The Government would do well, if it is in earnest, to set the example.—Bring the Treasury notes to a specie par. Pay laborers in specie. Do no business by certificates. The Government *had* a very bad habit, awhile ago, of doing business—that is, of issuing drafts upon Banks where it had no money, and then circulating those dishonored drafts as *currency*. Some of them are in market now, under paper par. Cast the mote out of thine own eye!

Stocks are all down to-day. There is a general depression in all moneyed transactions. U. S. Bank is down to 117½, and there is no disposition to invest in stocks.

There is a movement going on, which will probably induce our banks to expand their issues. Expansion and resumption must go together, many contend. The action of Congress, however, is awaited. We want to know what sort of policy we are to live under, for Chabert has shown a man *can* live almost in the fire.

From the Frontier we have nothing remarkable. All is quiet there, and the militia nearly all are gone home. The excitement is subsiding in Buffalo and thereabout.

The Boston banks are *in statu quo*. Our brokers buy to-day in moderate sums.

The Courier and Enquirer gives this version of the result of the mission from the New York Banks to those of Philadelphia.

The Bank Delegation to Philadelphia.—This delegation has, it is said, returned to our city, with a promise that the Banks in Philadelphia will respond in writing to their application.—Report says that the Philadelphia Banks feel bound, by the action of the late Bank Convention in this city, not to take any decisive measures in relation to the resumption of specie payments, without again convening that convention.

The Sub-Treasury in New York.—The Committee of the House of Representatives of New York to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the currency, have reported resolutions which, on the part of the Legislature, solemnly protest against any scheme whereby the public revenues shall be collected in specie alone, or in any other than the common circulating medium of the country—and declaring that in the opinion of the Legislature, the Senators and Representatives from that State, in Congress, would best consult the wishes of the people of New York by resisting the passage of the Sub-Treasury Bill by their votes and speeches.

The Secretary of the Treasury has officially announced that the Treasury notes issued up to the 1st instant, amount to $4,485,905 28—and that the amount received for duties and in payment of debts as appears by the returns made up to the same period, is about $1,521,500.

The Legislature of New Jersey has passed an act repealing the law prohibiting the Banks of that State from issuing notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

In the House of Representatives of Massachusetts, a resolution to consider the expediency of abolishing capital punishment has been referred to a committee of one from each county.

[illegible] *Intelligencer* [illegible] been received at the latter place from Quartet Master Brown, that Lieut. Powell in command of the Marine forces (about 200,) had an engagement with the Indians about a fortnight since, at Jupiter Creek, South of Indian River, in which he lost one Surgeon and four Privates killed, and one Lieutenant and several Privates wounded. They were compelled to take to their boats. The Indian force was supposed to be about 300.

We learn, in addition to the above, that a letter has been received in this City, from Savannah, which states that the Steamer *Forrester* had arrived at that port from Florida, bringing the melancholy intelligence that Lieut. Powell's command had been completely cut up, and that Dr. Leitner, of this City, was numbered amongst the victims. The writer of the above letter had not time to communicate particulars, and we would willingly entertain the hope, that this melancholy affair is exaggerated, but the victories of the Indians in Florida, have been so fully confirmed in their most sanguinary details, that we fear the report which has reached us will prove substantially correct. This day's Southern Mail will either confirm or dissipate the rumor.

Charleston Mercury.

A letter from "camp, near the Everglades, and 25 miles west of the depot at India River Inlet," dated January 18th, 1838, says:—

"You will hear, probably, before this reaches you, that Lieut. Powell had a little brush with the Indians near Jupiter inlet. It appears that he landed with about 80 men, sailors, with the exception of 25 regulars Soon after landing, he found an old squaw, who offered to guide him to the place where the Indians were—about 7 miles off. He followed her direction and came upon the Indians—some say 46—some 60—and others 80 or more. The fire commenced on his side, when the Indians returned it with spirit, and soon put the sailors into utter confusion, who fled, and the whole party would have been cut to pieces, but for the regulars, as Lieut. Powell and all acknowledge. Six or eight were killed and left upon the ground, with a man who was only wounded, but could not retire. He was left to the tender mercy of the Indians. Dr. Leitner, of the navy, was killed, and every officer wounded. The regulars behaved nobly.

"Two of the boats were left, in one of which were a keg of powder and a box of cartridges, with rum, whiskey, and other sailor comforts.

We are within 21 miles of Fort Bassinger, one of the Forts on Kissimee river. We have now a cordon of posts from Charlotte Harbor to Indian river, and most of the Indians are believed to be South of us."

By the steamboat *Florida*, Capt. NOCK, arrived at Savannah on Saturday last, the editors of the *Republican*, are indebted to their correspondent in Florida, for the following information:

Clarksville, Jan. 23.

Our news is of but little importance. Gen. Jesup is down about Indian River: of him and his forces we hear but little, but it is supposed that there is a large body of Indians between him and Gen. Taylor, who will no doubt, ere long, make another fight, whenever they can meet as good an opportunity again to take advantage. There is to be a large depot formed at Indian River. Indians in small parties, have lately been seen at Volusia and Fort King, where a short time ago they slaughtered some cattle. I have no doubt there are many small parties scattered down this way, as signs are frequently seen.

No doubt you heard of their last fight with Gen. Taylor. They sent an Indian in as a prisoner, who said where Sam Jones was, and indeed he was there well posted, having several Indians stationed in Tree Tops, as several were shot by those. Gen. Taylor's orderly was shot by his side from above, as likewise Capt. Brooke and Vanswearingen, and so bold were they, that after driving them from the place of action, two Indians came in the rear, and stabbed two soldiers and scalped them and escaped.

P. S.—I break open to state that news by express this moment arrived, state that a number of Indians are hovering around Fort King, one hundred have been seen. Col. Snodgrass is there with some Alabamians, as likewise Capt. Galt's company. They may have some work.

DEATH OF OSEOLA.

This far famed Chief paid the debt of nature at Sullivan's Island on Tuesday night. He had been sick for some time—when we saw him at the Theatre, he looked sad and tired of the world. He was attacked with a catarrhal fever, but whether he fell a victim to the common course of the disease, or to the harrassments of a vexed and disappointed spirit, is matter of doubt—probably a combination of the two. He had the best medical attendance and we believe was in nothing neglected—but it would not do—his proud and unconquerable spirit refused to be chained to a captive body. We shall not write his epitaph or his funeral oration, yet there is something in the character of this man not unworthy of the respect of the world. From a vagabond child, he became the master spirit of a long and desperate war. He made himself—no man owed less to accident. Bold and decisive in action, deadly but consistent in hatred, dark in revenge, cool, subtle, sagacious in council, he established gradually and surely a resistless ascendancy over his adopted tribe, by the daring of his deeds, the constancy of his hostility to the whites, and the profound craft of his policy. In council he spoke little—he made the other chiefs his instruments, and what they delivered in public, was the secret suggestion of the invisible mentor. Such was OSEOLA, who will be long remembered as the man that with the feeblest means produced the most terrible effects.—*Charleston Mercury.*

TALLAHASSEE, January 20.

More Indian Depredations.—On Friday evening last, about sun down, a party of Indians, supposed to be about thirty in number, attacked the houses of Mr. Faircloth, and Mr. Thompson's on the St. Marks river, about fifteen miles from this place, drove the inmates from the dwellings, set fire to them, and carried off all the plunder they could obtain. After dark they attacked the dwelling of Mr. Sealey, about three miles from Col. R. Gamble's. Mr. Sealey [illegible] wounded, but made [illegible] of the family—one child [illegible] quarter of a mile [illegible] Thompson received a [illegible] known residing at Mr. [illegible] severely wounded, [illegible] of. A small party was immediately organized, and followed the trail to [illegible] where the Indians had crossed and dispersed in small parties. The express to the Governor arrived in town early on Wednesday [illegible]

[illegible] We learn that on Friday night, [illegible] out [illegible]ance of Col. Mac[illegible]'s about 18 miles from this place, was fired, and the tenant wounded.

THE BATTLE ON THE KISSIMMEE.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

HEAD QUARTERS, FIRST BRIGADE,
Army South of the Withlacoochee,
Camp about ten miles East of the Kissimmee,
Eight P. M. 26th December, 1837.

GENERAL: A part of my force left Fort Gardner on the 19th inst., and I left with the balance, (excepting a small force to protect the supplies at that fort,) on the following morning, and after a rapid march down the Kissimmee, of which movement I advised you in my letter of the 19th, I reached its banks again on the evening of the third day, about fifteen miles above its entrance into Lake Okeechokee; and learning from a prisoner I captured on that day that Alligator, with all the war spirits of the Seminoles, with Sam Jones and one hundred and seventy-five Micasukies, were encamped about twenty-five miles distant, on the east side of the Kissimmee, I crossed the Kissimmee (where I left Captain Munroe with his company, the pioneers, pontooneers, and a large portion of the Delaware Indians, who declined going, alleging that their feet and legs were so badly cut by the saw palmetto that they could not march further) the next day, taking the captured Indian with me as a guide, who went off very reluctantly, in pursuit of the enemy; and, after passing several cypress swamps and dense hammocks, I reached the vicinity of the enemy's encampment on the morning of the 25th; and although occupying one of the strongest and most difficult places to approach and enter in Florida, which, no doubt, had been selected for the purpose of giving me battle there, as I was informed by a prisoner I took the evening previous, but, relying on the valor of the officers and soldiers of my command, as well as on the skill of the former, I did not hesitate a moment in bringing them to action. After making the necessary arrangements, I entered a swamp nearly a mile in width, impassable for horse, and almost so for foot. I reached the hammock in which they were stationed between 12 and 1 P. M. when the action commenced; the enemy opening a warm fire on the volunteers, who composed the first line, a great portion of whom fell back in rear of the fourth and sixth infantry; which corps, under one of the warmest and most destructive fires ever experienced from Indians, particularly the sixth, pressed forward, gained the hammock, and after a severe struggle for more than an hour, after being joined by the 1st infantry, which were held in reserve, and two companies of the 4th, that had been detached to the right, who joined a short time before the close of the battle, the enemy was completely routed, and driven in every direction, and were pursued by the troops until near night, and until they were completely exhausted.

The victory was dearly purchased; but I flatter myself that the result will be equivalent to the sacrifice made. The enemy made his greatest efforts to break the centre of the 6th, killing and wounding every officer of four companies, with one exception, and every orderly sergeant of these companies; killing its gallant commander and adjutant, who fell where they fought, in the hottest of the action, and mortally wounding the sergeant major, who is since dead. The next day was employed in the sad offices of interring the dead, and taking care of the wounded, all of whom were brought back across the morass to camp that evening, with one exception, not being able to find the body; and in constructing litters to convey the wounded to the place where I left my wagons. I am thus far on my way to that point, and shall reach there to-morrow, when I shall take as good care of the wounded as possible, and also recruit my men and horses at my several advanced depots, particularly the latter, before I can again take the field.

The enemy, all things considered, probably suffered equally with ourselves. They left ten bodies on the field, besides carrying many off, without doubt, as there were traces of blood to the banks of the Okee-choo-kee lake, on the borders of which the battle was fought.

Wishing you health and happiness, I remain,
General, your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR, *Colonel Commanding.*

Maj. Gen. T. S. JESUP,
Commanding Army of the South, Florida.

P. S. As soon as I can do so, I will mail you a more full report of the battle and my operations. I am now writing without candle, with pine-knots as a substitute, in a cabbage-tree hammock, in the centre of a large prairie, on a very dirty sheet of paper, which is the only one in camp.

St. Augustine, Jan. 22.

FROM THE ARMY.—By an arrival from Fort Pierce, St. Luce, we have received the following sketch of the movements of Generals Jesup and Hernandez, for which we tender our thanks.

Gen. Hernandez with the battalion of Tennessee volunteers, and Pellicers company, marched from Indian River, intending to stretch as nearly west as the country would permit, in hopes of communicating with Gen. Jesup. On the second day's march, he most fortunately met with the General, who was marching south, having with him the 2d Dragoons, and a battalion of Alabama Volunteers. The two commands joined, marched seven miles south and encamped. The next morning the whole took up their line of march, intending to make a reconnoissance of the country north of the Okechobee lake; they were guided by an Indian recently captured personally by Lieut. Searle, of the General's Staff. As they proceeded, however, the trails being so heavy, and all tending more to the east, in the probable hope of meeting the enemy, marched about twenty miles and encamped, and the next morning continued some 8 miles farther, but the General not deeming it expedient then to proceed further, as the troops had taken but two days provisions with them, he retraced his steps, and arrived at his camp late at night; the next morning Gen. Hernandez marched for Indian river, and on the 13th Gen. Jesup, concluded to move his whole force to the depot there during the time he was awaiting Gen. Eustis, who was said to be two days march distant; he is now busily engaged recruiting his troops, making reconnoisances, and preparing roads communicating between the St. Lucie and his line of march. The Indians are doubtless in force somewhere in the vicinity of the Oke-chobee, and it is said their families are on some of the large islands of this lake; should such be the case, it is most probable boats will be transported to the Lake, and they must fall into the General's hands. Capt. Powell of the Navy, has thoroughly explored Indian and the St. Lucie rivers, and has obtained much valuable topographical information, he will probably offer his services for boat duty on the Lake, his boats being light, can be easily transported. It is now confidently believed that the prospect of a termination of the war is more flattering than it has been at any previous time, the strip of country between the Oke-chobee, the Everglades and the Atlantic, is so narrow, that the enemy [illegible] will escape, and having caught, it is supposed our troops will very soon give a good account of him.

The Oke-chobee Lake, referred to, is represented to be a sheet of water of immense extent, lying directly across the Territory, from about 25 miles of Fort Pierce, to within nearly the same distance of Charlotte harbor. It contains several large islands, and it is on these that the families of the Indians in all probability are, and have been since the commencement of the war. It is their stronghold and hiding place.

This is doubtless that ocean-lake, which we have often heard [illegible] of the Lake Mosquito, and which [illegible]

---

many have supposed to be entirely [illegible] existence.—*Herald.*

CANADA.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

LATEST FROM THE [illegible]

We are indebted to a gentle[illegible] city for the following Letter, [illegible] more interesting in its being [illegible] than any direct information we [illegible] that quarter:

"CLEVELAND, (O.) [illegible] coldest days of our winter, the [illegible] nearly at zero, arrived here the [illegible] *R. Fulton*, commanded by Lieut. [illegible] chartered by the Government, [illegible] Buffalo for Detroit, with 200 [illegible] troops on board, under the [illegible] Colonel Worth, of the Army. [illegible] of this expedition is to resist the [illegible] our neutrality in the vicinity of [illegible] U. C.

"By the last advices, there was [illegible] centration of from 500 to 1,000 [illegible] bralter island, with preparations [illegible] vasion of Canada.

"The Fulton left Buffalo on [illegible] evening last; on Monday morning [illegible] at Dunkirk, from whence the [illegible] board, by a quick march, [illegible] Fredonia, a village four miles in the [illegible] where more than three hundred [illegible] *forces lately at Navy island* had [illegible] concentrated, with all the arms [illegible] nitions which they were able to [illegible] Navy island. The march was so [illegible] the descent upon Fredonia so sudden [illegible] nothing could be concealed or [illegible] seizure. Colonel Worth seized [illegible] stands of arms, with a large amount [illegible] munition and other munitions, all [illegible] was immediately transported on board [illegible] boat. The United States troops [illegible] return from Fredonia to the post [illegible] were followed by the *patriot* [illegible] very large concourse of people [illegible] occasion had rallied from the neighborhood [illegible] They were all, however, disarmed [illegible] vented nothing but curses, [illegible] and the most insulting abuse [illegible] could convey. All this was borne [illegible] tience by Col. Worth, without [illegible] tempt on his part to resent it, [illegible] that the steamboat *New England* [illegible] chartered by the forces [illegible] Fredonia to take them, with all [illegible] nitions, to the vicinity of Malden [illegible] Scott being informed of this, [illegible] force at the mouth of Buffalo [illegible] vent her going out; in this he was [illegible] the revenue cutter. The *Neptune* [illegible] thus prevented, abandoned her [illegible] now in the service of the Government [illegible] will come up the lake to-morrow [illegible] Erie, at least. General Patterson, [illegible] nited States marshal, is here. [illegible] will reach the mouth of Detroit [illegible] o'clock this evening; she will [illegible] trouble by ice, but her bows are [illegible] that she will, I feel certain, be able [illegible] through it. Some of our lake [illegible] however, say that she will not [illegible] pass farther than Cunningham's [illegible] these opinions come from those [illegible] she may not proceed.

"In great haste, &c."

FOREIGN.

NEW YORK, Jan[illegible]

NINE DAYS LATER FROM [illegible]

By the packet ship Philadelphia [illegible] Morgan, from Portsmouth. [illegible] have, by the politeness of Capt. [illegible] mouth and London papers, with [illegible] from all parts of the Continent.

Canada affairs were engrossing [illegible] tion of Parliament and the nation, [illegible] an effect upon the funds.

The Parliament had *adjourned* [illegible] the Christmas holidays.

On account of Canada affairs, the [illegible] of Parliament was to recommence [illegible] January.

Lords Brougham and Melbourne [illegible] a personal altercation in the house. [illegible] They accused each other of cross [illegible] "pregnant hinges of the knee, [illegible] might follow fawning."

Italy.—The Pope is dangerously [illegible] of the best physicians of Bologna [illegible] summoned to attend at Rome.

From the Lisbon papers we learn [illegible] state of public security in that [illegible] most deplorable: with the exception [illegible] bon and Oporto, no place is safe [illegible] violence to person and property.

The King of Hanover has called [illegible] military to put down the manifest [illegible] the students in favor of the Professors [illegible] University, and has banished several [illegible] guished persons engaged in those [illegible] movements, from his kingdom.

The Frankfort correspondent of [illegible] paper, says that the soldiery had [illegible] blood of the students in the streets [illegible] gen on the 15th December.

We lament to learn by the Lancet [illegible] zette, confirmed by the Suabian [illegible] that the plague had reached Galicia.

The U. S. Bank stock in England [illegible] sought for as an investment, without [illegible] to the fluctuations here. There is [illegible] in the English money market, though [illegible] ness was dull as usual upon the [illegible] the holidays there.

Royal Gratitude.—The Gazette [illegible] day announces, that Alderman Wood [illegible] been created a Baronet; and one of the [illegible] day papers says, the honour is as [illegible] to the Royal bestower as to the recipient. The facts, we hear, are these. In consequence of the Duke of Kent's pecuniary difficulties, he was living abroad with his [illegible] ess, when she was near her confinement. Alderman Wood, from patriotic motives, was desirous that a child which was to become the Sovereign of Great Britain should be born in England. He, therefore, undertook to induce the Duke's trustees to advance sufficient money to enable his Royal Highness and his illustrious consort to return to this country, but without success. Alderman Wood, himself advanced the money, which, he himself advanced the money, which funds to a large amount, and which [illegible] was not repaid for a considerable time. Alderman Wood her Majesty is indebted for the gratification of being *de facto* as well as *de jure* an *English* woman. This is the obligation she has gracefully acknowledged by raising the worthy Alderman to the rank.—*Spectator.*

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book St[illegible]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 7, 1838.

Fayetteville Market.—Sales of Cotton this morning at 10 cents.

The Northern mails have been quite irregular during the past week, in consequence, doubtless, of the snow and very severe cold.

Canada.—We presume that the finishing blow has been given to the Canadian revolution, by the capture of the patriot arms, by Col. Worth, as stated under the proper head.

Changes in the Cabinet.—We find it stated in several papers, both North and South of us, that Mr. Dickerson has resigned his office of Secretary of the Navy. It is also stated that the President would be very glad to get rid of Mr. Secretary Woodbury and Postmaster General Kendall. We believe about two-thirds of these reports to be correct: that is, we believe that Mr. Dickerson has resigned, and that no one would complain if Mr. Woodbury would follow his example. But Mr. Kendall is rather too useful to the party to be spared. He has more talents than the whole batch of Secretaries, and is not too good to use his talents in *any way* that may be desired.—The other two have disgraced the Administration by their incompetency.

Distressing Accident.—We learn that the eldest of the sons of *Il Diavolo Antonio*, who has been performing in several towns in this State for a month or two past, was run over by a car on the Wilmington Rail Road, a few days ago, and so badly hurt that his life is endangered.

Concert.—Our community has enjoyed a delightful treat on three evenings during the last week, in the concerts given by Mr. Charles E. Horn and Miss Horton, who spent a few days here on their way to Charleston. Mr. Horn has a fine manly voice, and sings some good old songs to perfection; but we cannot imagine a richer and more melodious voice than Miss Horton's, and it will be a *"long time"* ere her *"Angel's Whispers"* are forgotten here. We are glad to hear that they promise us another visit in the Spring.

CONGRESS.—The Sub-Treasury bill is fairly before the Senate, and there does not seem to be much disposition to debate it. Mr. Wright opened the debate on Wednesday last, in favor of the bill, and was followed by Mr. Webster, on Thursday, against it, whose speech is described as having been one of his very best efforts. When he closed, Mr. Calhoun moved to strike out the 21st section. This section empowered the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever the public money in the hands of the public depositories exceeds 4,000,000, to invest the excess in stocks, bearing interest, issued by the General Government or any of the States, and to sell the stock so purchased whenever the exigencies of the Treasury required it. Mr. Wright opposed the motion; and Mr. Calhoun stated his object to be to disenbarrass the bill. He thought that under the system provided by the bill no excess or surplus would be likely to arise, and if it should, it could be readily provided for by a separate measure. The section was stricken out, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clayton, Davis, Fulton, Grundy, Knight, Linn, Lumpkin, McKean, Mouton, Norvell, Pearce, Reeves, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, Spence, Walker, Wall, White, Young—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Hubbard, King, Lynn, Nicholas, Niles, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Tipton, Williams, Wright—13.

The Senate on motion of Mr. WRIGHT, proceeded to fill up the blanks of the bill, salaries, expenses, &c.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, on the motion to allow the receiver general at New York $3,000 salary, said he would suggest, since these blanks were filled on the suggestions of the Secretary of the Treasury, whether it might not be as well to leave it all to his discretion. But as they must take a vote upon it, he called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the $3,000 was carried as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Mouton, Niles, Norvell, Pearce, Roane, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Nicholas, Prentiss, Robbins, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tipton, Webster, White—17.

Salaries of $2,500 each were also carried for the receivers general at Charleston and St. Louis.

The blank in the bill for per centage to banks, for keeping the public money, was filled with "not to exceed one-eighth of one per cent.

The question having been announced from the Chair, "shall this bill be engrossed for a third reading?"

Mr. RIVES said he wished to offer a substitute for this bill; but not expecting so rapid a progress, he was now unprepared, but would endeavor to be ready by Friday.

The bill was therefore suspended by general consent.

On the next day, Mr. Rives introduced his substitute for the bill, and it was postponed to Monday last, when Mr. Rives was to take the floor.

The Mississippi Election.—To our surprize, the House has decided, by a vote of 119 to 112, that the sitting members, Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne, are *not* entitled to their seats. This is more than we expected from the House, constituted as it. It gives us pleasure to say, that Mr. McKay of this State, was one of the Administration members who broke through party trammels on this occasion, and voted with the Whigs. The vote of the Representatives of this State was as follows: Against the sitting members, Mess. Deberry, Graham, McKay, Rencher, Sawyer, A. H. Shepperd, C. Shepard, Stanly and Williams. For them, Messrs. Bynum, Conner, Hawkins, and Montgomery.

As soon as this question was decided, Mr. Howard of Maryland, moved a resolution, that Messrs. Prentiss and Word, the claimants, were not entitled to their seats, the effect of which would be, to send the election back to the people of Mississippi. This question had not been decided up to Saturday night last, however, when that Messrs. McKee, Mason of Va. [illegible] that it will probably pass. [illegible] new election, we have every reason to hope, will be the utter prostration of the Van Buren party in Mississippi.

Two subjects have recently been brought before the House, which will give rise to much debate. The first is, the imprisonment of Mr. Greely, a citizen of Maine, in the British Jail at Frederickton, New Brunswick, he having been captured by the British authorities some months since, whilst acting in the capacity of Sheriff in the disputed territory. The other is the memorial of John Ross and other Cherokee Chiefs, praying Congress to set aside the treaty by which that nation is bound to emigrate, on the ground that it was made by a minority of the nation.

Mr. Calhoun presented a memorial from the Charleston Chamber of Commerce, in behalf of the Wilmington Rail Road, and asking the establishment of a mail route to Charleston on this road, and farther to Halifax.

[Mr. C. set forth the various advantages to be attained by this road; it would save forty hours in the time of the mail from this place to Augusta, Geo., being more rapid than by express; it was in the great route between this place and New Orleans; 700 miles on this route would soon be gone through continuously by steamboats and rail roads, and in three years steamboats and rail roads would be continuous from this place to New Orleans.

Mr. Preston called the special attention of the Senate to the extreme sluggishness of the great Southern mail, which was now detained five hours in this District, twelve hours at Petersburg, and for a great portion of the way goes only at the rate of from two and a half to four miles an hour. He also went further into the illustration of the advantages by the proposed rail road and steamboat route.]

The Squatter's Bill, or the bill granting pre-emption to the settlers on the public lands, has finally passed the Senate, by a vote of 30 yeas to 18 nays. Mr. Clay resisted it to the last, as unjust to the old States.

Facts for the People.—Some questions put by Mr. Wise in the House a few days ago, have disclosed a state of things at which we confess we are surprised, spite of the small estimate which we placed upon the administration party in Congress. It is of course known to our readers that the Speaker appoints the different Committees of the House, and that all the Committees which it is important to have so organized as to cover the secrets of the Administration, have about two of that party to one Whig upon them. One of the rules requires that once a week the different Committees be called on for reports. On the last occasion for making that call, Mr. Wise asked the "Committee on Public Expenditures" if they had had any sittings this session, and if they would probably make any report? Mr. Haley, from that Committee, replied in substance, that the Committee had not met, and they did not know what were their duties. To the same question, put to the "Committee on Expenditures in the Department of State," no reply was given! Mr. Allen, from the "Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department," replied that that Committee had had one meeting, but had done nothing definite! A similar reply was made by the Chairman of the "Committee on Expenditures in the War Department." The Post Office Committee, like the State Department Committee, did not deign any reply!

It will thus be seen, how completely exempt from all responsibility the Administration has made itself. The Committees, whose solemn and sworn duty it is, to examine into the right application of the people's money by the Executive Departments, do not even meet. All is left to the discretion of the Executive and his minions.

Disastrous Fire.—Cooke's splendid Theatre and Circus, in Baltimore, were totally destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last, together with all the horses, ponies, dogs, goats, and deer, with scenery, dresses, &c. The Circus was one of the largest in the world, being capable of accommodating 3000 persons. The loss is estimated at $80,000 dollars, and falls upon Mr. Cooke exclusively.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

Public anxiety being much excited with regard to the question—"Who shall be our next Governor?"—the earliest occasion has been embraced since the return of Governor Dudley from Wilmington, to ascertain his determination on the subject. We were confident we did not err in our estimate of the man, when, in reference to the proposed meeting at Greensborough, to nominate a successor, we stated our conviction that Gov. Dudley would not refuse the use of his name to his political friends, if insisted on. And, it is with much gratification, we now state that the Governor has consented, notwithstanding the personal sacrifices which all his friends know that he makes, to defer to their wishes in this matter and permit his name to be again put in nomination for the Office. This annuuciation will quiet the public mind, and settle the question of the successorship; for we do not believe there is an individual in the State who can doubt as to the certainty of his re-election by a most triumphant majority. Our own opinion is, that Gov. Dudley has shown himself so independent of the trammels of mere party, in all his Executive acts, that the friends of the Administration will now unite with the Whigs in elevating him to the Chief Magistracy of the State. We hope this will be the case; but yet, it is due to the Whig party to say, that though they do not *court* opposition, neither do they FEAR it.—*Raleigh Register.*

Supreme Court.—Giles W. Pearson, of Davie County, has been admitted to Superior Court practice.

Superior Courts.—The following is the arrangement of the Judges for the Spring and Fall Circuit:

	Spring.	*Fall.*
Edenton,	SETTLE.	BAILEY.
Salisbury,	BAILEY.	SETTLE.
Newbern,	SAUNDERS.	TOOMER.
Hillsborough,	TOOMER.	PEARSON.
Raleigh,	PEARSON.	SAUNDERS.
Wilmington,	DICK.	NASH.
Mountains,	NASH.	DICK.

The arrangements of the railroads between Washington and New York are such now, that a traveller leaves Washington at 6 o'clock, breakfasts in Baltimore, dines in Philadelphia, and sups in New York. The reverse ought also to be the case; that is, a traveller should be enabled to leave New York in the morning and sup in Washington.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

The packet ship Pennsylvania, Capt. Smith, arrived at New York on the [illegible] from Liverpool, sailing from the [illegible] Dec. 26th. Our own files have been received from the publishers. The accounts from London are no later than before received.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 23rd, 1837.

The sales of Cotton last week amount to 18,250 bales of all kinds, including 5000 bales for export, nearly all American. Prices are about ½d per lb. higher than on the 15th. To-day there has been a steady market, with business to the extent of about 4000 bales. There are no sales of Turpentine or Tar to notice. There are about 3000 bbls. of the former in dock, which will in part be offered next week.

Our Wheat market is in a quiet state, owing to the recent advices from the United States, affording less encouragement for shipments.

25th—To-day, sales of 5000 bales, prices are maintained.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

A private letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Houston, Texas, December 26, 1837, says:

"News arrived yesterday that the Mexicans have taken St. Antonio. The attack was made by 1500 horsemen, who are said to be followed by a body of infantry, whose number is not ascertained. The news is generally believed here, and active preparations are making for war.

The Land Office will open here on the 1st February, for those who were here at the Declaration of Independence—six months after, for all others. Good Land is worth from five to six dollars, in the woods."

General Hunt, Minister from Texas near the United States, has returned to his adopted country, and in his address declares that Texas will form commercial relations with Great Britain and France. It is said that the project of annexing Texas to the U. States, is losing favor among the people of the former country. All their measures of late have an eye to the establishment of a separate and independent Republic, with the chance of making acquisitions of territory on the South for its enlargement.

Mobile Advertiser.

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

At the last term of Guilford Superior Court, an Indictment was found against Henry Humphreys, the proprietor of the Mount Hecla Mills, for issuing certain Due Bills, in violation of the Acts of the General Assembly, prohibiting the circulation of small promissory notes, &c. The Defendant was tried and convicted, and judgment being pronounced against him, he appealed to the Supreme Court. That Court having reversed the judgment, and ordered a *venire de novo*, we have examined the Opinion, and find the reversal to be on the ground, that as the Act of 1816 makes it an indictable offence to *issue, pass,* or *receive* Notes, Checks, or Due Bills, as change, or as a part of the circulating medium, instead of coin, the *intent* that a Note issued should so pass current as a substitute for money, or that in fact it was issued and passed as such substitute, is an essential ingredient of the offence, and must be averred in the indictment, and proved on the trial. The indictment and proof, as appeared in the case, being defective in these particulars, a new trial has been ordered.

In answer to the objections, that the statute is unconstitutional, the Opinion of the Court is very explicit:—

"If any act (say the Court) of which the object and operation are so very salutary, were in violation of the Constitution, it would be a source of sincere regret. But the Court is at a loss to conjecture on what ground the position is taken. It is and must be an attribute of every government, in some department, to prescribe and to regulate the currency; to protect the community from that which is spurious or worthless; whether it be of coin or paper; and to prohibit the making of such contracts as are contrary to good morals and contravene public policy; and there is no provision of our own Constitution, or that of the United States, in restraint of such action by the Legislature, as may be directed against the fraud and swindling, which would be prevalent, if every person, at his will, could throw into circulation paper trash of this kind."

After this decision, by the highest tribunal of the State, we, at least, shall be exempt from the miserable shin-plasters with which others are cursed. We have been induced to take this extended notice of this Decision, on account of its importance, and to prevent misapprehension in consequence of the reversal of the judgment below.

We learn that the opinion of Judge Saunders, who presided at the trial, was in accordance with that pronounced by the Supreme Court, and that there would be no difficulty in adducing the necessary proof to establish the *intent* of the Defendant in issuing the bill, (for the county is full of them) had such an objection been then taken. But it was not; and the face of the bill itself was considered sufficient to show that it had been issued in violation of the statute.

Discontinuance of the Express Mail East of Washington.—Our Baltimore correspondent under date of 24th inst. advises us that "on and after Monday next, the mail will go by the New Rail Road, (same as for some time past) to the exclusion of the Express mail. On that day the mail will leave Washington City at 6 A. M., arrive at Baltimore at 9—leave at 10 for Philadelphia and arrive at 4—leave Philadelphia at 5 for New York and arrive at about 12—through from Washington City to New York in one day or in 18 hours. Returning will leave New York at 4 P. M. as heretofore, and proceed during the night for Baltimore which place they leave at 2 P. M., in the cars and arrive at Washington at 5. The Express mail will therefore be discontinued from that time so far as relates to that East of Washington.

We understand that the President made the following nominations to the Senate on Monday:

Enos T. Throop (now naval officer of the customs for the port of New York) to be Charge d'Affaires to Naples.

Jesse Hoyt, Collector for the port of New York, in the place of Samuel Swartwout.

Wm. S. Coe, Naval Officer of the same, in the place of Mr. Throop.—*Nat. Int.*

The Reform Convention of Pennsylvania, have decided, 77 to 45, that *none but white freemen* shall have the rights of an elector in that State.

Political History.—We find the following paragraph in a letter from "the *Spy in* [illegible] son to the [illegible] September, 1[illegible] Houston upon Texas at that [illegible] would seem, from the answer made [illegible] that no such letter is to be found on the files of the State Department.

"Now, I am warranted in saying that such a letter does exist. I am informed, and, I believe correctly, that it is within the control of the author of *Sketches of Eight Years in Washington.* It may be presumed that it will make its appearance in that work. But here again is another mystery, if I have not been led into error. The letter is said to be honorable to Gen. Jackson, viewed in the abstract; and still more so, if he had carried his principles out! Why they were not carried out, and all that, we may hope to know hereafter. It is understood that the letter did pass, or was intended to have passed, through the Department of State. If suppressed, why was it suppressed? If not suppressed why were not the instructions, or directions that it contained, carried into full effect?—These are interesting questions."

A police case has attracted great attention in this city. The substance is, that by forged orders from the Cashier of the Bank of Kentucky, an engraver here, a *Mr. Stearn*, of New York, and a *Mr. Ames* and *Mr. Pitcher*, of Ohio, got the plate of the above bank, and ordered a large amount of notes to be printed, which, in consequence of suspicious circumstances, were not delivered to them, and the whole affair is discovered, and the parties have been arrested by the admission of one of their confederates. They have already got out some Wisconsin notes on a bank that does not exist. No notes of the Bank of Kentucky have been put afloat, however.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

Stephen B Mann, Esq. one of the oldest merchants of New York, has made a donation of eight thousand dollars to the American and Foreign Bible Society.

Worthy of Note.—It is a fact worthy of record, that only one of the Governors of eighteen States who have delivered their Messages to the several Legislatures, since the call of the special session of Congress, has decided in favor of the sub-Treasury—and that one is the Governor of Alabama.

N. Y. Whig.

The resolutions instructing the Tennessee Senators to vote against the Sub-Treasury bill have passed both branches of the Legislature.

The Polar Expedition.—This expedition appears to be "going," "going," but is never "gone." The last news is that Capt. Gregory is to have the command. The squadron is to consist of the two sloops of war *Vincennes* and *Peacock*, the store ship *Relief* and schr. *Active*. Neither the two famous brigs, nor the schr. *Pioneer* built *expressly* for the expedition, at an aggregate expense of about $150,000! is to go.

Remarkable Death of a Man found "Guilty of Murder."—In a case of trial for murder, which took place at York, (Penn.) a few days ago, the Court had, on motion of the prisoner's counsel, suspended the decision of the case until Saturday afternoon week. Their further action was rendered unnecessary by a singular circumstance. On Thursday morning preceding the appointed day, the convict, DANIEL JOHNSON, was found lying DEAD in his bed, without marks of violence, and with the appearance of having breathed his last without a struggle, so smooth and undisturbed was the bed clothing. A coroner's inquest was called, the body was dissected, and no signs of the decease being caused by violent means having been found, a verdict was returned that he "died by the visitation of God." A knife, well sharpened, was found in the stocking of the deceased, from which the inference had been drawn that he intended to commit suicide. Such an instance of the death of a prisoner, between a verdict of guilty and the sentence of a Court, has probably never before occurred.—*York Rep.*

New Steam Packet.—The Charleston Steam Packet Company have added to their line the new and substantial boat Neptune. This vessel is said to excel, in beauty, strength and accommodation, all her predecessors.—The Neptune is 200 feet long on deck, 25 feet 4 inches beam, 14½ feet hold—can make 125 berths, 12 state-rooms on deck, and can accommodate 200 passengers. She was built by Messrs. Lawrence & Sneedon—engine 250 horse power, by J. P. Allaire—joiners' work by Messrs. Wells & Brown.

Pensioners.—The whole number of Pensioners in the United States is 41,768. Of these, 2140 are in Maine, 2037 in New Hampshire, 4381 in Massachusetts, 2585 in Connecticut, 904 in Rhode Island, 2497 in Vermont, 8636 in New York, 1166 in New Jersey, 2649 in Pennsylvania, 41 in Delaware, 457 in Maryland, 2584 in Virginia, 1430 in North Carolina, 613 in S. Carolina, 532 in Georgia, 54 in Mississippi, 379 in Alabama, 72 in Louisiana, 2059 in Tennessee, 2255 in Kentucky, 2304 in Ohio, 781 in Indiana, 322 in Illinois, 263 in Missouri, 21 in Florida, 25 in Arkansas, 175 in Michigan, 5 in Wisconsin, 142 in District of Columbia. The number of pensioners added to the list from Oct. 21, 1836, to Oct. 21, 1837, was 2111. Deaths during same period, 1645.

EXCERPTS, *from the Clockmaker, or sayings and doings of Samuel Slick.*—Society is something like a barrel of pork. The meat that's at the top, is sometimes not so good as that that's a little grain lower down. The upper and lower eends are plaguy apt to have a little taint in 'em, but the middle is always good.

If a man dont hoe his corn, and he dont get a crop, he says 'tis all owing to the Bank; and if he runs into debt and is sued, why he says the lawyers are a curse to the country.

We can do without any article of luxury we've never had, but when once obtained, it is not in human natur to surrender it voluntarily.

When a feller is too lazy to work, he paints his name over his door, and calls it a tavern, and as like as not he makes the whole neighborhood as lazy as himself.

When I see a child, I always feel safe with these women folks; for I have always found that the road to a woman's heart is through her child.

Never tell folks you can go ahead of 'em, but do it. It spares a great deal of talk, and helps them to save their breath to cool their broth.

Nothing sets up a woman's spunk like callin her ugly—she gets her back right up, like a cat when a strange dog comes near her kittens. Nearest claws and brattles.

[illegible] horses." [illegible] your last week's correspondent, or you may, to the best, I beg leave to make a few remarks on this subject.

"X," for aught I know, may be as much opposed to grog shops as any one among us; but he is disposed, generally it may be, to shift the blame from the County Court, where you so justly placed it, and more on the Commissioners of the Town.

What the views of the present Board of Commissioners, on this subject, may be, I am not prepared to say; but if I have been correctly informed, the Commissioners, two or three years ago, to their everlasting honor, did make a fair experiment, as to how far their influence would extend, towards drying up those fountains of abomination, which had been so long deluging their Town. They refused to recommend one. But the County Court came on. These *honest injured* creatures flew to it for redress, and found easy access to a renewal of their licenses; and not content with this, their Worships extended their liberality by turning out a new recruit upon us, till, like Æsop's fox, the community are likely to be robbed, if not of natural, yet of moral vitality.

It is an old saying, "that of two evils we should choose the least." And if the Board, by recommending some of these nuisance keepers, can prevent an indiscriminate license, for one, I should say, they act prudently.

I would not insinuate that the County Court of Cumberland have less regard to morals, are more reckless of the well-being of the community, or are more enamoured of Whiskey, than their fellow citizens;—I am just inquiring when and with whom the responsibility rests. If it be true that they *will license*, whether the Commissioners recommend or not; and if it be true also, that the recommendation of the Commissioners cannot, and does not, coerce the Court in this matter, it seems to me there will be little difficulty in locating the blame.

Now, if the position here assumed be correct, it will follow, (unless it can be shown that the Law makes it obligatory on them to license these retailers of ruin,) that this same Court are accessory to many of the crimes which they punish. That they aid in plunging the dagger to the victim's heart, and that they give direction to the missile which flies on the wings of destruction. The worse than widowed heart is broken at their bidding, and peace and virtue, which ought to be fostered by the guardians of the public weal, and permitted to mingle harmoniously in every circle, are driven to seek shelter in the retired domicil, and, like the hind in the forest, be ever on the alert.

Y.

MARRIED,

In Richmond county, on the 21st ult., by B. B. McKenzie, Esq., Mr. MARTIN DAWKINS to Miss ISABELLA BETHUNE, youngest daughter of John Bethune, Esq., all of said county.

The Scripture fulfilled.—In Sumner County, Tennessee, Mr. JAMES LYON, to Miss SARAH LAMB.

DIED,

In the vicinity of Pittsborough, Chatham County, on the 21st ultimo, Miss MARGARET HENDERSON.

In the vicinity of Hillsborough, on Saturday evening the 27th ult., BERKLEY GREEN, infant son of the Rev. Wm. M. Green.

Also, in the vicinity of the same place, on the 24th ult., Mrs. REBECCA MANGUM, wife of Priestly H. Mangum, Esq.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, since our last, Steamer Henrietta, with boat Nelson in tow, with Molasses, Salt, Dry Goods, &c. for sundry persons of this place, and of the interior. Not having obtained the freight list we are consequently unable to give particulars.

DEPARTED, since our last, boat Fish Boy, with full load Cotton, Flour, Flaxseed, &c. for sundry persons of this place, and of the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—FEBRUARY 7.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	65 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	10 a 11	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 10	Salt,	80 a 81
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack, $3 25 a $3 50	
Corn,	75	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3½
Candles, F. F.	18	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1 a $1 10	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$5 a 7	Wheat, new	$1 a $1 10
Feathers,	43	Whiskey,	45 a 50
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

SALES AT AUCTION.

ON to-morow Afternoon, at half past 3 o'clock, will be sold at our Auction Store,

1000 Bushels Alum Salt,

Now on the way up the River.

—ALSO—

50 bags green Cuba COFFEE,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
Cheese, Filberts, Prunes, Soap, Spice, &c.

Terms at Sale.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO., Aucts.

February 7, 1838. 79-1w

STOVES And STOVE PIPE.

THE Subscriber has on hand, a large assortment of Six and Nine plate STOVES, Franklin STOVES and PIPE, of all sizes. Also a very general assortment of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper WARE.

On hand, which he will sell on very reasonable terms.

JAMES MARTINE.

February 7, 1838. 79 2m.

$50 Reward,

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement in Jail so that I get him again, of my negro man JEANERETTE, who is supposed to have been conveyed away to the South by one Joseph Jeanerette Brister is a dark mulatto, about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout built, has a scar on his left temple, plays on the fiddle. Jeanerette is about 35 or 40 years of age, dark complexion and dark hair, very stout, about 5 feet 10 inches high. It is expected that Jeanerette would avail himself of the first opportunity of selling the negro. They went off on the 29th of January, 1838. Any information will be thankfully received by the Subscriber at Meare's Post Office, Columbus county, N. C.

MARGARET JEANERETTE.

February 1, 1838. 79-3wpd

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will deliver to me my man DICK. In [illegible] State. Dick is a Brick Layer [illegible] has worked in most of the [illegible] part of the State. He is a [illegible] about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY.

Bladen county, January 1, 1838. 75 tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

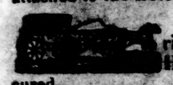
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 *and* 10 × 12, *Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.*

—ALSO—

20 Boxes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

[illegible]ary 12, 1835. 19tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
30 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommo[dating] terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836. 15tf

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

500 PACKAGES FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Fall and Winter Stock, which comprise a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Hats, Caps and Shoes,
Drugs and Medicines, Crockery, &c.

Which we offer at low prices for Cash, Produce or undoubted Paper, *at wholesale.*

NOTT & STARR.

December 7, 1837 70 3m.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

E. J. HALE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE. 840 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my present Stock and business, I am now receiving 300 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper,
Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street

June 1, 1837. 44tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

$100 REWARD,

FOR **ALFRED**, the property of Mr. Joseph Du Brutz, and **HARRY**, the property of Maj Gideon Seawell.

The above Slaves escaped from the Subscriber on the road (via this place) from North Carolina to Alabama, in Lancaster District, So. Carolina, 16 miles East of Land's Ford, on Catawba river, on the night of Tuesday, the 21st instant, as he was conveying them to their owners, in Marengo County, Alabama. I will pay the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for both the above named Slaves or Fifty Dollars for either, if retaken and lodged in Jail, so that they may be gotten by their proper owners or by the Subscriber. It is believed that they will make their way back if not taken, to their former range.

WILLIAM LOCKE.

Chesterville, Chester District, South Carolina, Nov. 23. 70tf.

A TEACHER Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Ravenscroft Academy are anxious to employ a first rate Classical Teacher, to take charge of that Institution, situated in the town of Fayetteville, N. C. No one need apply who can not come highly recommended; and for such an one, it is believed the situation will be found highly desirable. The services will commence on the 1st day of January next.

By order of the Board,

RO. STRANGE, Pres't.

Nov. 25, 1837. 69tf.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,

PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7, 1837

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

TEACHERS.

Rev. R. W. BAILEY—*Principal.*

Miss HOOLE—*Teacher in English, Geography and Mathematics.*

Miss BAILEY—*Teacher in Music, French and Latin.*

Miss McINTYRE—*Teacher in Drawing and Painting.*

November 8, 1837. 66tf.

100 REAMS Wrapping PAPER, just received from the Salem Mills.

Also,

10 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's large ALMANAC, for the year 1838, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 29, 1837. 56 tf.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

100 BUSHELS IRISH POTATOES, (a superior article

16 hhds. MOLASSES,

Jan. 2. THOS. SANDFORD, & CO.

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

SHOE & LEATHER STORE,

MARKET SQUARE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Large STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Comprising a very general assortment.—Also, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding ditto, Shoe Thread, Varnish, &c &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES manufactured from the best materials.

PELEG PEARCE.

October 17, 1837. 63tf

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O. G PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837. 65tf.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the Subscriber, by Thomas Cochran for the purposes therein set forth, he will expose to Public Sale, on Saturday the 10th day of February next, at the Market House, Twenty-Eight Shares of

Lafayette Hotel Stock.

Terms made known at the time of sale.

THOS. J. CURTIS, Trustee.

Fayetteville, Jan 9, 1838. 75-tt.

CHEESE.

JUST received by Steam Boat Henrietta, 25 casks prime CHEESE.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

January 8, 1838. 75tf

BECKWITH'S PILLS. ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 17th inst., a negro man who calls his name [illegible] to Thomas [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] active, 23 [illegible] quested to come [illegible] charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

N. B. This negro has since stated that he belongs to Thomas McGee, of Person County, N. C.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Dec. 19, 1837. 72tf.

Fatiee.

[illegible] Subscriber [illegible] their friends and the public generally, that they [illegible] to receive company for the reception of Travellers and Boarders.

Their TABLE will be supplied with the best the Market and surrounding country affords.

Their BAR with the choicest Wines and Liquors, Foreign and Domestic.

Their STABLES spacious, and bountifully supplied with Grain and Provender of all kinds, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledge themselves that no exertions on their part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction to all who may call on them

☞ The Cheraw and Salisbury Line of Stages arrive and depart every day from the above Hotel, except Sunday.

STURDEVANT & MURPHEY.

December, 1837. 73 3m

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, from his residence on South Edisto, Willow Swamp, Orangeburg District, S. C., on Monday night, 23d October, a Negro man named HOWARD. Said Negro is well proportioned, about 6 feet high, and of black complexion—high forehead, a somewhat prominent nose, full face, and no whiskers; he has a scar on the inner ankle of (I presume) the left foot, produced by a burn, and on one of his arms a mark resembling a letter S. Howard speaks with plausibility and ease; is rather assuming in his address, yet mild and humble in his manners. He is a keen, shrewd fellow—walks erect and fast, and is apt to bear uncommonly on his toes when hurried. According to his own account, he originally belonged to Joshua Lee, a planter near Clinton, Va., to which place it is supposed he will direct his course, or to Norfolk or Richmond. He had on when he went away, blue pantaloons and coat, either a blue or yellow vest, and a black hat. He took with him a pair of saddle bags, and is supposed to have a free ticket.

To any person who will lodge said Negro in jail, so that I get him, if it be in this State, I will pay a reward of fifty dollars, and all reasonable expenses; if in North Carolina, seventy-five dollars and expenses; if in Virginia or Maryland, one hundred dollars and expenses.

WM RILEY.

January 6, 1838. 75 5w

FOR SALE.

200 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 bushels Cadiz do,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, part pure,
110 casks unslacked Thomastown Lime,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 barrels Calcined Plaister,
30 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
20 half do 1 do,
15 tons Iron, flat, square and round Bars, and Hoop Iron,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
5 casks London Porter,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira Teneriffe and Colemina Wines,
1 dozen baskets Champaign do,
15 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine,
20 boxes & half boxes Blond Raisins,
Common and English Dairy Cheese,
Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial and Black Teas,
Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar in Hhds and Barrels.

JOHN HUSKE & SON

January 9, 1838. 75tf

OUTLAWRY.

To all whom it may concern—Greeting:

WHEREAS, it hath been represented unto us, that JIM, a Slave, the property of John Murphy, Sen., hath absconded from his owner, and is at this time lying out, committing injuries of various kinds to the inhabitants of this County: Now, by virtue of the power vested in us by the act of the General Assembly of this State, and at the request of the owner of said Slave, We do hereby command and require the said Slave forthwith to surrender himself, or return to his said master. And we do also hereby command the High Sheriff of Cumberland county, to take such power with him as he shall think fit and necessary for going in pursuit of and apprehending said Slave; and if the said Slave does not surrender himself within *twenty days* from this date, it shall be lawful for any person or persons to kill and destroy said Slave.

Given under our hands and seals, this 8th day of January, A. D 1838.

THO. N. CAMERON, *J. P.* [*Seal*]
JOSEPH AREY, *J. P.* [*Seal.*]

I will give a reward of $25 for the apprehension, dead or alive, of the above Negro.

JOHN MURPHY.

Notice.

AGREEABLE to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec'r Term, 1837, I will expose to Public Sale, for cash, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 5th day of March next, the following pieces or lots of

LAND,

Or so much thereof as will pay the Taxes due, and all incidental expenses, viz.

TAX

1 Lot improved, North street, by Jno. Douglass, $1 50
1 do do. Lower Fayetteville, by Rebecca Howell, 1 25
1 do do do do Estate Jno. Parker tax of '35 and '36, 3 78

G. DEMING, Collector.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838. 76ts.

SELLING OFF

AT PRIME COST.

THE undersigned, some time since gave notice that he would sell the remainder of his stock of GOODS at cost and charges. He now gives further notice, that he will sell his stock at prime cost, for cash; and a very small advance on their New York cost, on time, to good men.

December 26, 1837.

WM. S. LATTA.

P. S. Those indebted to the undersigned are requested to make immediate payment. Those who do not comply with this request, may by the 1st of February next, expect to be called on by the officers of the law.

73-3m. WM. S. LATTA.

NEW GOODS! NEW [illegible]

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of [illegible] SATTINETS, KATE BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, these Goods will be sold very [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] for 1838, The [illegible] the German; The Good Parson; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 2 vols.; The [illegible] ily Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

December 26.

Fatiee.

[illegible] Subscriber [illegible] their friends and the public generally, that they [illegible] to receive company for the reception of Travellers and Boarders.

Their TABLE will be supplied with the best the Market and surrounding country affords.

Their BAR with the choicest Wines and Liquors, Foreign and Domestic.

Their STABLES spacious, and bountifully supplied with Grain and Provender of all kinds, attended by faithful and attentive Ostlers.

The undersigned pledge themselves that no exertions on their part shall be wanting to give general satisfaction to all who may call on them

☞ The Cheraw and Salisbury Line of Stages arrive and depart every day from the above Hotel, except Sunday.

STURDEVANT & MURPHEY.

December, 1837. 73 3m

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

[illegible] of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 63tf

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging,

For sale by

JOHN McARN.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber is now opening a general assortment of **BOOTS AND SHOES**

Misses, boys and childrens' do.
Negroes, do.

Made stout and serviceable.

He is now manufacturing seal, kid, and prunelle water proof Boots and Shoes, by Northern workmen, of the most fashionable kind, and of the best materials. Those who wish to keep their feet dry and preserve their health, will do well to call likewise.

☞ A good assortment of Shoe and Saddle LEATHER, which will be sold low for cash.

B. BEACH.

November 22. 68tf.

Wanted to employ, two

good BOOT MAKERS, to whom good wages will be given B. BEACH.

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

OFFER their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also inform them that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as

Close Family CARRIAGES,
Large and small BAROUCHES,
for one and two Horses,

Also, a variety of WAGONS, on Elliptic Springs and Chains, for one or two Horses. Also, GIGS and SULKIES of all descriptions. All of which they will sell low, and warrant to be of good workmanship and materials. Persons wishing to purchase any article in our line of business, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

P. S.—All Work previously made and sold by them, will be repaired free of expense, if they have failed by bad timbers or workmanship

October 3, 1837. 61tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT, at the expiration of three months from this date, application will be made to the Bank of Cape Fear for the reissue of a Receipt for Three Hundred Dollars, being for the second, third and fourth instalments on five Shares of the Stock of said Bank, subscribed by Leuco Mitchell the original Receipt having been lost or mislaid.

L. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, Nov. 14, 1837. 67-3m.

☞ The Editor of the Salisbury Watchman will please insert the above three months and forward his bill to this office for payment.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends, that they have just received from N. York and Philadelphia, their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Groceries, &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

October 17, 1837. 63tf

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8 4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6-4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 84tf

$50 REWARD.

THE above will be given for the apprehension and safe delivery of a negro boy [illegible] who stole [illegible] from the [illegible] District, S. C. on the 23d inst. Also [illegible] 23 years old, [illegible] high, [illegible] very [illegible] Yesterday [illegible] belongs to Mr. Johnson, Gentry, of Mt. Meigs, Montgomery county, Ala. who [illegible] Fayetteville, N. C. and Hartsville, S. C., where it is supposed he may lurk. Robert is accustomed to lying out, and says that while [illegible] he had frequently walked the streets of Fayetteville, with a waggon whip in day time.

M. [illegible]END, Sheriff M D

Bennettsville, S. C., Dec 25, 1837 73-1Ap'l

Wrapping Paper.

100 Reams for sale low by

E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to his care will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch, and with particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Naval Stores, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business, combined with unremitting attention, will entitle him to a share of public patronage.

WM. O. [illegible]

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, [illegible] Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. [illegible]

Molasses, Cheese, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,

10 Bbls. Prime N. O. MOLASSES,
20 casks CHEESE,
10 bags Rio COFFEE,
25 bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL,

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD

December 26

Dwelling House to Rent.

A CONVENIENT and pleasant Dwelling, on Gillespie street, with possession given on the 1st of October.

C. P. [illegible]

July 26, 1837.

TO RENT.

THE choice of Pews No. 5 and 31 in Episcopal Church. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD

January 8, 1838

NEW BOOKS.

ERNEST MALTRAVERS, Bulwer; The Token for 1838, the Pickwick Papers, 4th vol; The Life of Nicks; Miss Leslie's Pencil Sketches of Modern Society and Modern Accomplishments, by Miss Sinclair, daughter of Sir John Sinclair; Penny Magazine; Fielding, by the Author of Jacob Faithful; The Wife at Home; Young Man's Own Book; The Young Wife's Book; Grund's American Almanac for 1838; Combe on the Constitution of Man; Todd's Sabbath School Teacher; The American Constitutions, containing the Constitution of North Carolina; &c. &c.

Received by

E. J. HALE.

December 12, 1837

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received letters of administration on the personal estate of Matthew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court; all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery; and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of McARN & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the business of said firm, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL [illegible]

Fayetteville, January 27.

Private Sale.

A NEW and elegant **BAROUCHE**, with Venetian seats, brass mounted, original cost $1,000, will be sold low for cash. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD

June 20, 1837.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, each box in envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN

June 1, 1837.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by Mr. Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be for rent for one year. Possession given on the 1st of January next. For terms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD

July 22, 1837

HOLBROOK'S BELLS

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell makers in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive orders, he is prepared to execute all orders for their Bells of any size, in a manner which they will warrant of the very best metal and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the United States. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Factory Bells, of superior finish and tones. Orders may be left with information given by

JAMES [illegible]

N B. They will warrant their Bells to stand, and if any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells received in exchange.

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, any persons who would here inform those wanting the above Stones that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the Stones to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair instead.

C. J. [illegible]

Brick Buildings

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Spring Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with an excellent Well of water in the yard and Garden. Apply to JOHN [illegible]

May 17, 1837.

Notice.

ALL those indebted to either of the late firms are requested to settle the same with W Steel, at an early day, or the claims will be placed in the hands of an Attorney.

GEO. C. McNEILL,
EDM'D B. RICHARDSON,
EDM'D BLAKE.

Sept. 1837.

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, of various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

Children's Toy Books

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. [illegible]